

PETITION AGAINST ISSUE OF PATENT

December 24, 2003

Commissioner for Patents

1. Patent concerned in the petition
Japanese Patent No. 3461750
Claims concerned in the petition All claims
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4. Reasons of the Petition and Supporting evidences
Petitioner will add a statement about reasons of the petition later on.
5. List of evidences
Number of Blanket warrant of Patent Attorney 0102485

Amendment (addition of reasons of the petition)

April 27, 2004

Commissioner for Patents

1. Patent concerned in the petition
Japanese Patent No. No. 3461750
Protest No. No.2003-73360
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4. Document to which amendment is made
Petition Against Issue of Patent
5. Article to which amendment is made
Reasons of the petition and Supporting evidences, and
List of evidences

6. Amendment
Amendment is made in the following appendix.

7. Reasons of the petition

(1) Summary of reasons of the petition

Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (claims 1-18) (Japanese Patent Law § 113 (1) (2))

Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4) and (6)(2)

(claims 1, 10-13, 17, and 18) (Japanese Patent Law § 113 (1) (4))

Claim	The present invention	Evidences (references No.1 – No.8)
1	<p>A communication apparatus comprising:</p> <p>A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information;</p> <p>B. a setting means that obtains sender information from the memory and sets the sender information in an e-mail;</p> <p>C. an e-mail transmitter that sets the obtained sender information in the e-mail and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data by utilizing the e-mail;</p> <p>D. a register that outputs a HTML document for inputting data based on a HTTP communication procedure and registers the sender information in the memory based on information input into the HTML document.</p> <p>(Effect of the invention)</p> <p>A user can register sender information by utilizing HTTP and can make the registration with an easy operation.</p>	<p>Reference No.1</p> <p>Japanese Laid-Open Patent publication No. Hei 10-307769. Paragraph [0027], [0028], and [0033] disclose elements A, B , and C.</p> <p>Reference No.2</p> <p>Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. Hei 10-191010. Paragraph [0034], [0042], and [0043] disclose element D.</p> <p>Technological interchange between a facsimile and an e-mail is not difficult.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 1, it is not clear where to set the sender information in the e-mail.</p>
2	<p>E. The communication apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from a host other than a</p>	<p>Reference No.4</p> <p>Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-87342. Paragraph [0027]and[0029] disclose element E.</p>

	predetermined host.	
3	F. The communication apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from an IP address other than a predetermined IP address.	Reference No.5 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 7-242326. Paragraph [0029] discloses element F.
4	G. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a sender name set in the e-mail.	Reference No.3 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288. Paragraph [0020] substantially discloses element F.
5	H. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a mail address set in the e-mail.	Reference No.1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-207769. Paragraph [0033] discloses element H.
6	I. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a mail address set in a mail from command.	Reference No. 1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-207769. Paragraph [0033] discloses a mail address of a sender is a destination of an error mail. Reference No. 6 RFC 821, Page 4, Article 3.1. A message that an error occurs is transmitted back to an address set in the MAIL FROM when the error occurs during relaying a message. Element I is easily created based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.6.
7	A communication apparatus comprising: J. a memory that stores a plurality of mail addresses set in a MAIL FROM COMMAND; k. a setting means that obtains a mail address from the memory and sets the mail address in the	Reference No. 1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-207769. Paragraph [0027], [0028], and [0033] disclose elements of J, K, and L, except the MAIL FROM COMMAND.

	MAIL FROM COMMAND of an e-mail; L. an E-mail transmitter that sets the obtained mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data using the e-mail.	Reference No. 6 RFC 821, Page 4, lines 1-25. It is disclosed that a mail address, to which an error mail is transmitted back, is set in the MAIL FROM COMMAND.
8	M. The communication apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said memory stores a plurality of mail addresses, and a mail address can be selectively set as sender information when transmitting the e-mail.	Reference No. 1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-207769. Paragraph [0033] substantially discloses element M.
9	N. The communication apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said memory stores a plurality of sender names, and a sender name can be selectively set as sender information when transmitting the e-mail.	Reference No.3 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288 Paragraph [0037] discloses element N.
10	O. The communication apparatus according to claim 8,9, further comprises a panel that can directly input a mail address or a sender name being set when transmitting an e-mail, and one of setting from the memory and directly inputting by the panel can be selected.	Reference No. 7 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-242326. Paragraph [0031], [0047], [0048] disclose element E. In addition, in claim 10, the meaning of the term "directly" is not clear. If this means inputting from a keyboard, the concrete structure thereof is clearly not disclosed in the specification.
11	A communication apparatus comprising: A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information, the sender information being set as sender information when transmitting an e-mail; B. a setting means that obtains	Reference No.3 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288. Paragraph [0037] and [0020] disclose elements of A and B. Reference No.8 Japanese Laid-Open Patent

	<p>sender information from the memory and sets the sender information as sender information of the e-mail;</p> <p>Q. an e-mail transmitter that sets the obtained sender name as the sender name of the sender information and sets a default value as the mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.</p>	<p>Publication Hei 10-107944. Paragraph [0070] discloses element Q.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 11, it is not clear where the sender information is set in the e-mail.</p>
12	<p>A communication apparatus comprising:</p> <p>R. an inputting means that inputs a sender name as sender information of an e-mail;</p> <p>S. an e-mail transmitter that directly inputs the sender name of the sender information by the inputting means and sets a default value as a mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.</p>	<p>Reference No.7 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-242326. Paragraph [0031], [0047], and [0048] disclose element R.</p> <p>Reference No.8 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-107944. Paragraph [0070] discloses element S.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 10, the meaning of the term "directly" is not clear. If this means inputting from a keyboard, the concrete structure thereof is clearly not disclosed in the specification.</p>
13	<p>A register method for registering sender information in a communication apparatus, the communication apparatus having</p> <p>A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information,</p> <p>B. a setting means that obtains sender information from the memory and sets the sender information in an e-mail, and</p> <p>C. an e-mail transmitter that set the obtained sender information</p>	<p>Claim 13 is a method claim corresponding to claim 1.</p> <p>Reference No.1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. Hei 10-307769. Paragraph [0027], [0028], and [0033] disclose elements A, B , and C.</p> <p>Reference No.2 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. Hei 10-191010.</p>

	<p>in the e-mail and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data by utilizing the e-mail,</p> <p>the register method comprising: D'. outputting a HTML document for inputting data when a request for registering the sender information is received, based on a HTTP communication procedure; and registering the sender information in the memory, based on information input into the HTML document.</p>	<p>Paragraph [0034], [0042], and [0043] disclose element D'.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 13, it is not clear where to set the sender information in the mail.</p>
14	<p>E. The register method according to claim 13, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from a host other than a predetermined host.</p>	<p>Reference No.4 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-87342. Paragraph [0027]and[0029] disclose element E.</p>
15	<p>F. The register method according to claim 13, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from an IP address other than a predetermined IP address.</p>	<p>Reference No.5 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 7-242326. Paragraph [0029] discloses element F.</p>
16	<p>A communication method comprising: J'. a step for obtaining a mail address from the memory a memory that stores a plurality of mail addresses set in a MAIL FROM COMMAND; K'. a step for setting the mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND of an e-mail; L'. a step for setting the obtained mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND and transmitting the e-mail when</p>	<p>Claim 16 is a method claim corresponding to claim 7.</p> <p>Reference No. 1 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-207769. Paragraph [0027], [0028], and [0033] disclose elements of J', K', and L', except the MAIL FROM COMMAND.</p> <p>Reference No. 6 RFC 821, Page 4, lines 1-25. It is disclosed that a mail address, to which an error mail is transmitted</p>

	transmitting scanned image data using the e-mail.	back, is set in the MAIL FROM COMMAND.
17	<p>A communication method comprising:</p> <p>T. a step for obtaining a sender name from a memory that stores a plurality of sender names when transmitting an e-mail;</p> <p>U. a step for setting the obtained sender name as a sender name of the e-mail;</p> <p>Q'. a step for setting the obtained sender name as the sender name of the sender information and transmitting the e-mail when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.</p>	<p>Claim 17 is substantially a method claim corresponding to claim 11.</p> <p>Reference No.3 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288. Paragraph [0037] and [0020] disclose elements of T and U.</p> <p>Reference No.8 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-107944. Paragraph [0070] discloses element Q'.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 17, it is not clear where the sender information is set in the e-mail.</p>
18	<p>A communication method comprising:</p> <p>R'. a step for inputting a sender name as sender information of an e-mail;</p> <p>S'. a step for directly inputting the sender name of the sender information by an inputting means and setting a default value as a mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.</p>	<p>Claim 18 is substantially a method claim corresponding to claim 12.</p> <p>Reference No.7 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-242326. Paragraph [0031], [0047], and [0048] disclose element R'.</p> <p>Reference No.8 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-107944. Paragraph [0070] discloses element S'.</p> <p>In addition, in claim 18, it is not clear where the sender information is set in the e-mail. Further, in claim 18, the meaning of the term "directly" is not clear. If this means inputting from a keyboard, the concrete structure thereof is clearly not disclosed in the</p>

	specification.
a summary of the reasons	<p>All elements of claims 1-18 are substantially disclosed references No.1-No.8, are easily aggregated, based on inventions recited in these references, and are easily created by person skilled in the art (Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2)).</p> <p>Claims 1, 10-13, 17, and 18 are indefinite (Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2)), and further claims 10, 12, and 18 are not disclosed so distinctly and so adequately that person skilled in the art can practice the invention claimed in the patent (Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4)).</p>

(2) the prosecution history

Filed : March 4, 1999
Date of Patent : August 15, 2003
Date of Patent Publication : October 27, 2003
(Japanese Patent No. 34617504)

(3) the grounds of the petition

claim 1

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References No.1, or No.3, and No.2
grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2) (§ 113 (1)(4))

claim 2

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References for claim 1, and No. 4

claim 3

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References for claim 1, and No.5

claim 4

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : Reference No.3

claim 5

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References No.1, or No.3

claim 6

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References for claims 1-3, and No.6

claim 7

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))
evidences : References No.1, and No.6

claim 8

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : Reference No.1

claim 9

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References for claim 7, and No.3

claim 10

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References for claim 7 or 9 , and No. 7

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4) and (6)(2) (§ 113

(1)(4))

claim 11

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References No.3, and No.8

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2) (§ 113 (1)(4))

claim 12

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : Reference No.7 and No.8

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4) and (6)(2) (§ 113

(1)(4))

claim 13

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References No.1, or No.3, and No.2

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2) (§ 113 (1)(4))

claim 14

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References for claims 13, and No.4

claim 15

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References for claim 13, and No.5

claim 16

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : Reference No.1 and No.6

claim 17

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : Reference No.3 and No.8

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2) (§ 113 (1)(4))

claim 18

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) (§ 113 (1)(2))

evidences : References No.7, and No.8

grounds : Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4) and (6)(2) (§ 113

(1)(4))

(4) detailed reasons

(a) the present inventions claimed in the patent

The present inventions claimed in the patent are the following, in the light of the specification and the figures when the patent was issued, as recited in claims 1-18.

Claim 1

“ A communication apparatus comprising:

A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information;

B. a setting means that obtains sender information from the memory and sets the sender information in an e-mail;

C. an e-mail transmitter that set the obtained sender information in the e-mail and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data by utilizing the e-mail;

D. a register that outputs a HTML document for inputting data based on a HTTP communication procedure and registers the sender information in the memory based on information input into the HTML document.”

Claim 1 has the effect that “the user can register send information by utilizing HTTP, and can make the registration with an easy operation”(a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0013]).

Claim 2

“ E. The communication apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from a host other than a predetermined host.”

Claim 3

“ F. The communication apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from an IP address other than a predetermined IP address.”

Claims 2 and 3 have the effect that sender information can be protected from an unregistered host or an unregistered IP address, by registering the sender information or outputting registered data only when a request is made from a predetermined host or from a person having a predetermined IP address (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 4

“ G. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a sender name set in the e-mail.”

Claim 5

“ H. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a mail address set in the e-mail.”

Claim 6

“ I. The communication apparatus according to claims 1-3, wherein said sender information is a mail address set in a mail from command.”

Claim 7

“ A communication apparatus comprising:

J. a memory that stores a plurality of mail addresses set in a MAIL FROM COMMAND;

k. a setting means that obtains a mail address from the memory and sets the mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND of an e-mail;

L. an E-mail transmitter that sets the obtained mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data using the e-mail.”

Claim 7 has the effect that “ a user can designate an address for an error mail” (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 8

“M. The communication apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said memory stores a plurality of mail addresses, and a mail address can be selectively set as sender information when transmitting the e-mail.”

Claim 9

“ N. The communication apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said memory stores a plurality of sender names, and a sender name can be selectively set as sender information when transmitting the e-mail.”

Claim 10

“ O. The communication apparatus according to claim 8,9, further comprises a panel that can directly input a mail address or a sender name being set when transmitting an e-mail, and one of setting from the memory and directly inputting by the panel can be selected.”

Claim 11

“ A communication apparatus comprising:

A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information, the sender information being set as sender information when transmitting an e-mail;

B. a setting means that obtains sender information from the memory and sets the sender information as sender information of the e-mail;

Q. an e-mail transmitter that sets the obtained sender name as the sender name of the sender information and sets a default as the mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.”

Claim 11 has the effect that “ a user can notify a destination of a sender name as a comment of a sender, and the destination can know who is the sender” (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 12

“ A communication apparatus comprising:

R. an inputting means that inputs a sender name as sender information of an e-mail;

S. an e-mail transmitter that directly inputs the sender name of the sender information by the inputting means and sets a default as a mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail.”

Claim 12 has the effect that “ a user can notify a destination of a sender name as a comment of a sender, and the destination can know who is the sender” (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 13

“ A register method for registering sender information in a communication apparatus, the communication apparatus having

A. a memory that stores a plurality of sender information,

B. a setting means that obtains sender information from the memory and sets the sender information in an e-mail, and

C. an e-mail transmitter that set the obtained sender information in the e-mail and transmits the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data by utilizing the e-mail,

the register method comprising:

D'. outputting a HTML document for inputting data when a request for registering the sender information is received, based on a HTTP communication procedure: and

· registering the sender information in the memory, based on information input into the HTML document.”

Claim 13 has the effect that “ the user can register send information by utilizing HTTP, and can make the registration with an easy operation”, like claim 1 (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0013]).

Claim 14

“ E. The register method according to claim 13, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from a host other than a predetermined host.”

Claim 15

“ F. The register method according to claim 13, wherein the register does not output the HTML document for inputting data when a request is made from an IP address other than a predetermined IP address.”

Claim 14 and 15 have the effect that “ sender information can be protected from an unregistered host or an unregistered IP address, by registering the sender information or outputting registered data only when a request is made from a predetermined host or from a person having a predetermined IP address”, like claim 2 and 3 (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 16

“ A communication method comprising:

J'. a step for obtaining a mail address from the memory a memory that stores a plurality of mail addresses set in a MAIL FROM COMMAND;

K'. a step for setting the mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND of an e-mail;

L'. a step for setting the obtained mail address in the MAIL FROM COMMAND and transmitting the e-mail when transmitting scanned image data using the e-mail."

Claim 16 has the effect that " a user can designate an address for an error mail", like claim 7 (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 17

" A communication method comprising:

T. a step for obtaining a sender name from a memory that stores a plurality of sender names when transmitting an e-mail;

U. a step for setting the obtained sender name as a sender name of the e-mail;

Q'. a step for setting the obtained sender name as the sender name of the sender information and transmitting the e-mail when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail."

Claim 17 has the effect that " a user can notify a destination of a sender name as a comment of a sender, and the destination can know who is the sender", like claim 11 (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

Claim 18

" A communication method comprising:

R'. a step for inputting a sender name as sender information of an e-mail;

S'. a step for directly inputting the sender name of the sender information by an inputting means and setting a default as a mail address of the sender information when transmitting the scanned image data using the e-mail."

Claim 18 has the effect that " a user can notify a destination of a sender name as a comment of a sender, and the destination can know who is the sender", like claim 12 (a quotation from Patent Publication, page 3, right column, paragraph [0015]).

(b) Explanation of the evidences

① Reference No.1 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-307769)

Reference No. 1 disclose a facsimile type e-mail apparatus, like a communication apparatus of the present invention, which transmits, by utilizing an e-mail, image data scanned by the scanner 1.

Especially, the paragraph [0027] of the reference No.1 teaches that

“ Next, a procedure is explained, the procedure is for registering a mail address of a destination and a mail address of a sender into the facsimile type e-mail apparatus. It is possible to input the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender, directly by utilizing a keyboard, but it is also possible to input the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender, form PW or WS by utilizing an e-mail communication. The latter way is easier to input them, and makes an operation for transmitting the e-mail more efficient.”

The paragraph [0028] teach that

“ Fig.3 shows an sample of a format utilized for registration of the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender when the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender are registered by an e-mail. The e-mail is generally composed of a head 31 and a main context 32. @ mail list of the main context 32 is a control command for commanding to register a mail address which is described following the control command, a corresponding abbreviated ID number to the mail address, and an address to which an error mail returns. ‘yamada@xx.yy.zz’, ‘toyoda@xx.yy.zz’ show e-mail addresses of destination. ‘taro’, ‘kiyo’ show corresponding abbreviated ID numbers corresponding to the e-mail addresses, ‘aaa@bb.cc.dd’ shows an address for an error mail when an error occurs. G1 is a control command for commanding broadcast mail to three destinations of ‘tanaka@xx.yy.zz’, ‘yamada@xx.yy.zz’, and ‘yoshida@xx.yy.zz’. A abbreviated ID number is designated for the three mail addresses. @from shows an e-mail address of a sender of an Internet facsimile,

and an e-mail address of a manager is usually registered as the e-mail address of the sender. The e-mail address of the manager is utilized as an address to which an error mail returns. Thus, when the address of the destination is registered, and when the address, to which the error mail returns, is the e-mail address of the manager, the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register. When the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register, the error mail returns to ' mmm@xx.yy.zz'. @G3recv is a control command for commanding to transform received facsimile data in to an Internet format, and to transmit the transformed facsimile data to the e-mail address 'nnn@xx.yy.zz' of a predetermined PC or WS when the facsimile type e-mail apparatus receives facsimile data not through the controller 9 but through a public telephone line. Similarly, for example, it is possible to have a control command, such as @rcv. When facsimile data is received, a notification of the receiving facsimile data may be transmitted to a predetermined terminal device with an e-mail, by utilizing the control command @rcv. On the other hand, for example, it is also possible to have a control command, such as @send. When an e-mail or facsimile data is received, the received e-mail or the received facsimile data may be transmitted to another facsimile apparatus through the public telephone line, by utilizing the control command @send. In this case, a facsimile number of the destination is registered, instead of the e-mail address."

As quouted above, the paragraph [0027] and [0028] disclose that the address of the sender can be registered in the external memory 4 of the facsimile type e-mail apparatus by utilizing the e-mail.

Page 6, right col., lines 45-49 of the paragraph [0033] of the reference No.1 also teaches that

"A way for inputting the address of the sender when transmitting the e-mail, is that a user puts a sender button in the panel 7 and inputs a sender ID, a pre-registered table for addresses of senders is displayed, and then the user designates

one address of a sender from the pre-registered table. This way is easy to input the address of the sender.”

The paragraph discloses that it is possible to designate an address of a sender from a plurality of pre-registered addresses when transmitting image data.

Further, as quoted above, page 6, left col., lines 4-11 of paragraph [0028] discloses that

“@from shows an e-mail address of a sender of an Internet facsimile, and an e-mail address of a manager is usually registered as the e-mail address of the sender. The e-mail address of the manager is utilized as an address to which an error mail returns. Thus, when the address of the destination is registered, and when the address, to which the error mail returns, is the e-mail address of the manager, the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register. When the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register, the error mail returns to ‘ mmm@xx.yy.zz’.”

Furthermore, page 6, right col., lines 36-43 of the paragraph [0033] of reference No. 1 discloses that

“In addition, the address of the sender, set in the e-mail for transmitting image data, is an address to which an error mail returns. This address is registered in the mail address table in which mail addresses are previously registered. When the address, to which an error mail returns, is not registered in the mail address table, a mail address of the manager will be set in the e-mail. The mail address of the manager is set as a default value. Thus, the error mail will return to at least a terminal device.”

These above descriptions teach that the set address of the sender is the address to which the error mail returns.

Therefore, reference No.1 discloses a) the elements A, B, and C of claims 1 and 13, b) the element H of claim 5, c) a part of the element I of claim 6, d) the elements J, K, and L of claim 7, except MAIL FROM COMMAND of the element

L, e) the element M of claim 8, f) the elements J', K', and L' of claim 16, except MAIL FROM COMMAND of the element L'.

② Reference No.2 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-191010)

Reference No. 2 discloses a facsimile apparatus to which a HTTPD controller and a home page manager are added. The facsimile apparatus has a LAN I/F, and is connected to a personal computer via the LAN I/F. A user can operate the facsimile apparatus by utilizing a browser on the computer and by using data of a HTML format, based on a HTTP communication procedure.

For example, the paragraph [0038] of reference No.2 teaches that

“ The forward request is received by the HTTPD controller 13, through the LAN I/F 11 and the LAN protocol controller 12 of the facsimile apparatus shown in Fig.1. When the HTTPD controller 13 receives the forward request (ST 101 of Fig.4), the HTTPD controller 13 judges whether it is a request of forwarding a home page (ST 102 of Fig.4). When the forward request is the request for forwarding the home page, the HTTPD controller 13 takes a source code file of the home page form the home page manager 14 (ST 103 of Fig.4). The source code file is written by HTML. The HTTPD controller 13 transmits the source code file back to the terminal device which transmitted the request to the facsimile apparatus (ST 32 of the sequence diagram of Fig.3, ST 104 of Fig.4).”

The paragraph [0043] of reference No.2 also teach that

“ The user sees back the home page, and the user inputs a telephone number of a destination, a name of a receiver, a name of a sender, i.e. a name of the user, a subject, and main text representing messages. When the user clicks ‘transmission’, the terminal device requests the facsimile apparatus to transmit data.”

As quoted above, reference No.2 disclose that the user can operates the facsimile apparatus by utilizing data of the HTML format, based on the HTTP communication procedure.

Further, the paragraph [0042] of reference No.2 teaches that

“In the embodiment of the present invention, the telephone list information is merely referred on the WWW browser, but can technically be registered, corrected, and deleted on the WWW browser. The latter will be more useful for a product put into the market.”

In other words, reference No.2 discloses that the telephone number lists, stored in the facsimile apparatus, can be registered, corrected, and deleted on the WWW browser.

Thus, reference No.2 substantially discloses that the telephone number lists, including the address of the sender, can be registered, by outputting a HTML document for inputting data based on the HTTP communication procedure and by utilizing data input into the HTML document.

Therefore, reference No.2 substantially discloses a) the element of claim 1, and b) the element D' of claim 13.

③ Reference No.3 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288)

Reference No.3 discloses a communication apparatus having an e-mail function, like the communication of the present invention, which transmits image data scanned by the scanner 2 by utilizing an e-mail.

Fig.2 (a) of Reference No. 3 also discloses a user registration table. User information is registered, as sender information, in the user registration table.

Reference No.3 teaches that

“ An operation of transmitting an e-mail is explained with a flow chart of Fig.6. The apparatus requests a user to input a user code (ST 41). The apparatus takes a log in ID and a password corresponding to the user code from the user registration table (ST 42). The apparatus requests the user to input an address of a destination (ST 43), connects to a network, and outputs the log on ID and the password (ST 44). The apparatus checks whether transmitting data is coded, based on the user registration table (ST 45). When the apparatus judges that the transmitting data is coded, the apparatus codes the transmitting data with an

encoding method corresponding to an encoding method that the input address of the destination has, based on a coding table (ST 46).”

As quoted above, reference No.3 discloses that sender information is taken from a plurality of user information stored in the register table of Fig.2 (a), and discloses that an e-mail is transmitted, based on a procedure of Fig.6.

Further, reference No.3 teaches that

“ In a mail edition process, when an e-mail is transmitted, mail header information is added to the TIFF image data which is transformed into text data, and the TIFF image data is made up into an e-mail format. When an e-mail is received, the mail header information is removed from data of the mail format, only the TIFF image data, which is transformed into text data, is taken. It is specified that predetermined header information is added to an e-mail of the Internet, as managing information of the e-mail. Therefore, when the e-mail is transmitted, articles of ‘From’ (an e-mail address of an Internet user), ‘To’ (an e-mail address of the Internet destination), ‘Subject’ (title), etc. are added to a top of TIFF image data.”

As quoted above, reference No.3 discloses that an e-mail address of an Internet user is set in the “From” of the header information of the mail, and a user name is added to image data in the mail.

As explained above, reference No.3 discloses (a) the elements A, B, and C of claims 1 and 13, (b) the element G of claim 4, (c) the element H of claim 5, (d) the element N of claim 9, (e) the elements A and B of claim 11, and (f) the elements T and U of claim 17.

④ Reference No.4 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-87342)

Reference No.4 discloses that the information processing apparatus 3 has the user registration memory 6, and an user, who uses the information processing apparatus 3 by utilizing the terminal equipment 1 through the communication line 4, is limited.

For example, the paragraph [0027] of reference No.4 teaches that
“ Fig.2 is a diagram showing an example of a structure of the user registration memory 6. In this example, in the user registration memory 6, a user name 61 of a user and a password of the user are stored. In addition, a temporary use property 63 and a permission property 64 are stored, as a property regarding a use right of the user, in the user registration memory 6. The temporary use property 63 represents whether the user is a temporary user. The permission property 64 represents whether the temporary user (a user who is temporarily given the use right) is permitted to use the information processing apparatus 3. Fig.2 (a) shows the use right of the temporary user AAA is deleted. Fig.2 (b) shows that the use right is given to the temporary user AAA. Fig.3 is a flow chart that explains a procedure of the user certification means 5.”

The paragraph [0029] teaches that

“ To access the information processing apparatus 3 through the communication line 4 from the terminal equipment 1 that gives the use right to the temporary user, or from terminal equipment 2 of a service center, the user is certified by the user certification means 5.”

As explained above, reference No.3 discloses (a) the element E of claims 2 and 14.

⑤ Reference No.5 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 7-242326)

Reference No.5 discloses that a predetermined IP address is registered in a memory, it is judged whether an IP address of a host computer is the registered address when data is received from the host computer on a network, a process executes based on the received data when the IP address of the host computer is the registered IP address, and the received data is thrown away when the IP address of the host computer is not the registered IP address.

For example, the paragraph [0023] of reference No.5 teaches that

“ First, a user operates the panel 116, registers a predetermined IP address (1), and designates, by operating the panel 116, whether a process is executed on received data form a registered host computer or a process is executed on received data form an unregistered host computer.”

As quoted above, reference No.5 discloses that an IP address, on which a process is executed, is registered.

The paragraph [0029] teaches that

“ Next, information registered in the RAM 113 by the process shown at Fig.2 and the data analysis result of the step (2) is compared, it is checked whether the host computer, which transmits data, is registered (3), it is checked whether a process is executed on the data, which is transmitted from the registered host computer, when the host computer is registered (4), and the flow chart proceeds to the step (7) when the process is executed on the data, which is transmitted from the registered host computer. The flow chart proceeds to the step (6) when the process is executed on the data, which is transmitted from the unregistered host computer.”

As quoted above, the step (6) of Fig.6 teaches to “throw away the received data.” In other words, the step (6) of Fig.6 discloses throwing the data when the data is transmitted from the unregistered IP address.

As explained above, reference No.5 discloses (a) the element F of claims 3 and 15.

⑥ reference No.6 (SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL, August 1982 : Jonathan B. Postel)

Reference No.6 is one of RFC which is a document specifying technical information, specifications, and rules, etc. regarding the Internet managed by IETF. The Petitioner obtains the data form the URL (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc821.txt>).

Reference No.6 teaches a SMTP procedure, which is a general transmission protocol for an e-mail.

For Example, the page 3, lines 9-12 of reference No.6 teaches that

“ The argument to the MAIL command is a reverse-path, which specifies who the mail is from. The argument to the RCPT command is a forward-path, which specifies who the mail is to. The forward-path is a source route, while the reverse-path is a return route (which may be used to return a message to the sender when an error occurs with a relayed message).”

Translation into Japanese : “(omitted)”

the page 4, lines 1-25 of reference No.6 teaches that

“ 3. THE SMTP PROCEDURES

This section presents the procedures used in SMTP in several parts.

First comes the basic mail procedure defined as a mail transaction.

Following this are descriptions of forwarding mail, verifying mailbox names and expanding mailing lists, sending to terminals instead of or in combination with mailboxes, and the opening and closing exchanges.

At the end of this section are comments on relaying, a note on mail domains, and a discussion of changing roles. Throughout this section are examples of partial command and reply sequences, several complete scenarios are presented in Appendix F.

3.1. MAIL

There are three steps to SMTP mail transactions. The transaction is started with a MAIL command which gives the sender identification. A series of one or more RCPT commands follows giving the receiver information. Then a DATA command gives the mail data. And finally, the end of mail data indicator confirms the transaction.

The first step in the procedure is the MAIL command. The <reverse-path> contains the source mailbox.

MAIL <SP> FROM:<reverse-path> <CRLF>

This command tells the SMTP-receiver that a new mail transaction is starting and to reset all its state tables and buffers, including any recipients or mail

data. It gives the reverse-path which can be used to report errors. If accepted, the receiver-SMTP returns a 250 OK reply.

The <reverse-path> can contain more than just a mailbox. The <reverse-path> is a reverse source routing list of hosts and source mailbox. The first host in the <reverse-path> should be the host sending this command.”

Translation into Japanese : “(omitted)”

When above descriptions are considered, reference No.6 disclose that the reverse-path is set in the MAIL command, i.e. MAIL FROM COMMAND of the present invention, and that the reverse-path is used to return a message to a sender when an error occurs with a relayed message.

As explained above, reference No.6 discloses (a) the element I of claim 6, (b) the element L of claim 7, and (c) the element L' of claim 16.

⑦ Reference No.7 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 8-242326)

Reference No.7 discloses a facsimile type e-mail apparatus, same as the communication apparatus of the present invention, which transmits image data by scanned by the scanner 6, by using an e-mail.

For example, the paragraph [0031] of reference No.7 teaches that

“ Fig. 10 shows a flow chart of this embodiment, which is used when an address of a sender is input.

First, at the step 41, the user inputs an address of a destination, as explained in the embodiments 1 and 4. Next, at the step 42, the user puts the sender button, the user inputs an address of the sender. Next, at the step 43, the user puts the start button. After that, the apparatus transmits image data, same as in Fig.1 (ST 44-ST46). An e-mail address of a PC or a WS, where the sender sits, is usually input, as the address of the sender. Therefore, when the e-mail fails to be transmitted, the user can receive an error notification mail at the PC or the WS where the user sits, same as a conventional e-mail apparatus.”

As quoted above, reference No.7 discloses that the sender can input the address of the sender.

The paragraph [0047] of reference No.7 teaches that

“(the embodiment 10) Next, the embodiment 10 is explained. The embodiment uses a structure, shown in Fig.8. The LAN controller 9 analyzes a received e-mail of word codes, and the CPU 1 registers a sender ID and a corresponding address of a sender to the sender ID in an external memory 4. The difference from the embodiment 9 is that the sender ID is registered corresponding to the address of the sender, at the step 75 of Fig. 16. When the address of the sender is selected, the user puts the sender button of the panel 7 and inputs the sender ID. Then, the panel 7 displays the registered addresses of the senders. Therefore, the user can input the address of the sender as seeing the display, and puts the start button. ”

The paragraph [0048] teaches that

“As explained above, the embodiment 10 enable the users to easily input the address of the sender for each user.”

When considering that it is described that the registered address of the sender is selected from the panel, same as in reference No.1, the above description may teach to directly input the address of the sender form the panel (same as descriptions in the specification of the present invention).

As explained above, reference No.7 discloses (a) the element O of claim 10, (b) the element R of claim 12, and the element R' of claim 18.

⑧ Reference No.8 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-107944)

Reference No.8 discloses a facsimile apparatus which, when a facsimile document is received from a transmitting facsimile apparatus, transmits, to a client equipment, a notification mail of receiving the facsimile document with a procedure of a SMTP.

For example, the paragraph [0063] of reference No.8 teaches that

“ An address of a request mail for image data is set in a ‘From:’ field, and the address is an e-mail address (for example, ‘fax@xxxx.com.jp’). Sender information of the facsimile document is set in ‘()’ next to the address (for example, TSI, RTI).”

As quoted above, reference No.8 discloses that the address of a request mail for image data, being the e-mail address, is set in a ‘From:’ field, and that the sender information of the facsimile document is set in ‘()’ next to the address (for example, TSI, RTI).

The paragraph [0070] discloses that

“ When FAX-MG 20 receives the request mail for image data from a client equipment, FAX-MG 20 decides where to transmit image data of the facsimile document, based on the ‘From:’ field of the request mail and transmits the image data of the facsimile document to a mail server 24. The image data is selected, based on the ‘In-Reply-To;’ field.”

Based on the above quotation, it is clear that the destination of the request mail is an e-mail address of FAX-MG 20 since FAX-MG 20 receives the request mail for the image data. The e-mail address of FAX-MG 20 is always set as an e-mail address, and is a default value.

The information in the ‘()’ next thereto (Fax message from 841228488 in Fig.9) is changeable, based on where the facsimile document is transmitted from. The client equipment, which receives the notification mail of receiving the facsimile document, can easily recognize where the facsimile document is transmitted from, based on the above information.

As explained above, reference No.8 discloses (a) the element Q of claim 11, (b) the element S of claim 12, (c) the element Q’ of claim 17, and (d) the element S’ of claim 18.

(C) Comparison the present inventions of claims 1-18 with references

① Regarding claim 1:

As explained above, the reference No.1 can designate an address of a sender stored in a external memory 4 when a scanned image data is transmitted, and clearly discloses the elements A-C of claim 1.

The reference No.2 discloses that telephone number lists of a facsimile apparatus can be registered by using a HTML document, based on a HTTP communication procedure, and discloses thus the element D of claim 1.

However, the reference No.2 registers telephone number lists used by a facsimile communication. On the other hand, the element D of claim 1 registers sender information set for an e-mail transmission. In this point, the reference No.1 is different from the element D of claim 1.

However, many kinds of information about a sender are registered in telephone number list. Thus, the above difference is easily devised by a person skilled in the art. Therefore, Petitioner thinks that it is not technically difficult to interchange the registration of the telephone number lists in the reference No.2 with the registration of the sender information set for the e-mail transmission in the element D of claim 1.

The facsimile type e-mail apparatus of the reference No.1 and the facsimile apparatus of the reference No.2 commonly are an apparatus which transmits image data. Therefore, Petitioner believes that it is not difficult for a person skilled in the art to combine reference No.1 with the reference No.2. In other words, Petitioner thinks that no difficulty and no creativity are required to interchange a facsimile communication with a e-mail communication,

Further, the elements A-C of claim 1, “ selecting sender information, setting the sender information in an e-mail, and transmitting image data with the e-mail,” mutually have few technical relations to the element D of claim 1, “registering the sender information, based on information input in a HTML document, according to a HTTP procedure.”

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that claim 1 is merely aggregation of the element A-C and the element D, and that the present invention is easily devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.2.

In addition, the reference No.3 discloses, as explained above, that an e-mail address of a user is set in a header information "From" of a mail by inputting a user code, and a user name is added to image data in the mail. In other words, reference No.3 discloses the elements A-C, same as reference No.1.

Therefore, Petitioner also thinks that the present invention is devised on a combination of the reference No.2 and the reference No.3.

② Regarding claim 2:

As shown in the reference No.4, it is ordinary for a person skilled in the art that a permitted user or a permitted device is registered when a predetermined apparatus is used through a network, and the other users or the other devices are limited to use the predetermined apparatus.

Petitioner thinks that the information processing apparatus 3 of reference No.4 corresponds to the communication apparatus of the present invention, and the terminal equipment corresponds to the host of the present invention.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the reference No.4 discloses or suggests the element E of claim 2, and that the invention of claim 2 can easily be devised based on the combination of the reference No.1 or No.3 and the reference No.2, further in the view of the reference No.4.

③ Regarding claim 3:

As shown in Fig.5, it is ordinary for a person skilled in the art that an IP address is registered, and only a device of the registered IP address is permitted to process data.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the reference No.5 discloses or suggests the element F of claim 3, and that the invention of claim 3 can easily be devised, based on the combination of the reference No.1 or No.3 and the reference No.2, further in the view of the reference No.5.

④ Regarding claim 4:

As explained above, the reference No.3 discloses that the user name is added to the image data in the mail, the user name being registered corresponding to the input user code.

On the other hand, claims 1-3. on which claim 4 depends, do not distinctly describe where the sender information is set in the e-mail. Thus, Petitioner reads claim 4 so as to add the sender information to the image data in the mail, as shown in the reference No.3.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the reference No.3 discloses or suggests the element G of claim 4, and that the invention of claim 4 can easily devised, based on a combination of the reference No.3 and the reference No.2.

In addition, if setting the sender information of the present invention is setting the sender information in the "From" of the header, it will be well known to set the sender name and the mail address. Petitioner does not need to prove evidences therefor. Therefore, Petitioner thinks that it is easy for a person skilled in the art to set the user name of the reference No.3 in the "From".

⑤ Regarding claim 5:

The reference No.1 and No.3 disclose, as explained above, that one mail address is set from a plurality of the registered mail addresses.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the element I of claim 5 can easily devised, based on the reference No.1 or No.3.

⑥ Regarding claim 6:

As explained above, the reference No.1 discloses that the set address is the address to which the error mail returns.

Referring to the reference No.6, the descriptions of page 4, lines 20-29 teaches that the address set in the MAIL FROM is used for returning an error message when an error occurs during relaying a message. In other words, Petitioner thinks that the mail address set in the reference No.1 is set MAIL FROM.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 6 with the element I can easily devised, based on the combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.6.

⑦ Regarding claim 7:

As explained above, the reference No.1 discloses that a plurality of mail addresses, to which an error mail returns, are registered, and that a mail address is taken out from the plurality of the mail addresses and is set in an e-mail. On the other words, reference No.1 discloses the elements J, K, and L of claim 7, except “MAIL FROM COMMAND”.

As explained above, the reference No.6 discloses that the mail address, to which an error mail returns, is set in MAIL FROM COMMAND.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the present invention of claim 7 with the elements J, K, and L can easily be devised by a person skilled in the art, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.6.

⑧ Regarding claim 8:

As explained above, the reference No.1 discloses that a plurality of mail addresses are registered, and the mail address can selectively set, as the sender

information when transmitting an e-mail. In other words, reference No.1 discloses the element M of claim 8.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the present invention of claim 8 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.6.

⑨ Regarding claim 9:

As explained above, the reference No.3 discloses that a user name, corresponding to a input user code, is added to image data in an e-mail and is transmitted. In other words, the reference No.3 discloses the element N of claim 9.

The reference No.3 discloses, as explained above, discloses the almost same elements as the reference No.1 does. In other words, the reference No.3 discloses the all elements J, K, and L, except MAIL FROM COMMAND.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the present invention of claim 9 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.3 and the reference No.6.

⑩ Regarding claim 10

The reference No.7 discloses, as explained above, inputting a sender address, transmitting an e-mail, and selecting a registered sender address form a panel.

It is easy for a person skilled in the art to switch a mode for directly inputting a sender address to a mode for selecting a registered sender address.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the reference No.7 substantially discloses the element O of claim 10, and that the present invention of claim 10 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1, No.6, and No.7.

⑪ Regarding claim 11

As explained above, the reference No.3 discloses switching user names and transmitting an e-mail. In other words, the reference No.3 discloses the elements A and B of claim 11.

The reference No.8 discloses that an e-mail address of the Fax-MG is set, as a default value, in the "From:" field of a header of an e-mail transmitted by a SMTP procedure, and that information regarding a facsimile apparatus of a transmitting apparatus is selectively set in a part corresponding to a sender name of the "From:", too. In other words, the reference No.8 discloses an element "a default value is set as a mail address, a sender name is switched, and an e-mail is transmitted." corresponding to the element Q of claim 11.

Both the reference No.3 and the reference No.8 commonly transmits image data by an e-mail. Petitioner thinks that the present invention of claim 11 can easily be aggregated by a person skilled in the art, based on these references.

⑫ Regarding claim 12

As explained above, the reference No.7 discloses transmitting an e-mail by directly inputting a sender address when transmitting the e-mail. In other words, the reference No.7 discloses the element R of claim 12.

The reference No.8 discloses setting a mail address as a default value and transmitting an e-mail. In other words, the reference No.8 discloses the element S of claim 12.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the present invention of claim 12 can easily be aggregated, based on the reference No.7 and the reference No.8.

⑬ Regarding claim 13:

The invention of claim 13 is a method invention corresponding to claim 1, and has the almost same elements A', B', and C', as claim 1.

As explained above, the reference No.1 or No.3 discloses the elements A', B', and C', and the reference No.2 discloses the element D'.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 13 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.2, or based on a combination of the reference No.3 and the reference No.2, same as claim 1.

⑭ Regarding claim 14

The invention of claim 14 is a method invention corresponding to claim 2, and has the same element E, as claim 2.

As explained above, the reference No.4 discloses the element E.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 14 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and No.2 in the view of the reference No.4, or based on a combination of the reference No.3 and No.2 in the view of the reference No.4.

⑮ Regarding claim 15

The invention of claim 15 is a method invention corresponding to claim 3, and has the same element F, as claim 3.

As explained above, the reference No.5 discloses the element F.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 15 can easily be devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and No.2 in the view of the reference No.5, or based on a combination of the reference No.3 and No.2 in the view of the reference No.5.

⑯ Regarding claim 16

The invention of claim 16 is a method invention corresponding to claim 7, and has the almost same elements J', K', and L', as claim 7.

The reference No.1 discloses the elements J', K', and L', except MAIL FROM COMMAN, and the reference No.6 discloses MAIL FROM COMMAND.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 16 can easily devised, based on a combination of the reference No.1 and the reference No.6.

⑰ Regarding claim 17

The invention of claim 17 is a method invention corresponding to claim 11, and has the almost same element T, U, and Q', as claim 11.

As explained above, the reference No.3 discloses the elements T and U, and the reference No.8 discloses the element Q'.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 17 can easily devised, based on a combination of the reference No.3 and No.8, same as claim 11.

⑱ Regarding claim 18

The invention of claim 18 is a method invention corresponding to claim 12, and has the almost same element R', and S', as claim 12.

As explained above, the reference No.7 discloses the element R', and the reference No.8 discloses the element S'.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the invention of claim 18 can easily devised, based on a combination of the reference No.7 and No.8, same as claim 12.

(d) Regarding failing to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4) and § 36 (6)(2).

The invention of claim 10 comprises “ a panel that can directly input a mail address or a sender name being set when transmitting an e-mail,” but it is unclear what type of input the term of “directly” means.

In other words, at S 4 and S 11 of Fig.3 of the specification, directly inputting are merely “directly inputting a sender name” and “directly inputting a

sender name and a mail of the sender”. In this flow chart, when they are not directly input, they are selected from a table. However, it is clear that the panel 4 is used when this selection is made. They are input by a operation of the panel 4 in both cases of inputting them and selecting them. It is unclear why the selection from the table is not “directly”.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that claim 10 fails to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2) since claim 10 is not distinctly described.

If this directly inputting means inputting each word from a keyboard, the specification does not teach any means for the above inputting. The specification does not disclose so adequately that a person skilled in the art can practice the invention.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that the present fails to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4).

The above argument applies to claims 12 and 18 since claims 12 and 18 has the same elements of claim 10. Claims 12 and 18 also fail to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2).

The present patent is one for solving the problem that “since a transmitting document is transmitted in the form of an attachment file of an mail, a user at a receiving side does not know who is a sender until the user opens the attached file and confirms the content thereof”, as described in the paragraph [0006]. Further, an object of the present patent is “to provide a communication apparatus and a communication method in which when the user at the receiving side receives a mail with a mail referring soft, the user can confirm the sender without opening the attached file of the mail”, as described in the paragraph [0009].

However, in the claims of the present patent, it is described that “sets as sender information in a e-mail ” (claims 1, 11, 13, and 17), “directly inputs the sender name of the sender information by the inputting means and sets a default value as an mail address of the sender information” (claim 12), and “directly

inputs the sender name of the sender information by the inputting means and sets a default value as an mail address of the sender information” (claim 18).

When considering these descriptions, Petitioner thinks that it does not matter for the claims where in the transmitting e-mail the sender information can set. Thus, Petitioner thinks that the claims do not have the structures for solving the above problem and for achieving the above object.

In other words, a file attached to an e-mail is a part of an transmitting e-mail. The case, that a sender information is set in image data of an attached file, means that the sender information is set as the above claims.

Therefore, Petitioner thinks that in the claims, in which it is unclear where the sender information is set, an invention is not distinct, and thinks that claims 1, 11-13, 17, and 18 were patented although they failed to meet the requirement of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6)(2).

In addition, as Applicant provides as the conventional art, it is well known in a facsimile transmission field that sender information is set in image data. In this case, it is well known that a telephone number of a facsimile apparatus, and a sender name selected by a sender form a plurality of registered sender names are added (for example, Japanese laid open publication Hei 8-65479). Therefore, Petitioner thinks that since claims 1, 11-13, 17, and 18 merely adapt the well known technology to well known e-mail transmission, the claims are not satisfied with any patent requirements.

(5) The conclusion

Therefore, since claims 1-18 can easily be devised, based on combinations of the references No.1-No.8 which are distributed before the filing date of the present application, claims 1-18 do not comply with Japanese Patent Law § 29 (2) and can not be patented. Thus, these claims should be canceled, based on Japanese Patent Law § 113 (1) (2).

Claims 1, 10-13, 17, and 18 are not distinct and fail to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (6) (2). Thus, these claims should be canceled, based on Japanese Patent Law § 113 (1) (4).

Further, claims 10, 12, and 18 fail to meet the requirements of Japanese Patent Law § 36 (4). Thus, these claims should be canceled, based on Japanese Patent Law § 113 (1) (4).

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests Commissioner for Patents that the patent be canceled.

8. The evidences

Reference No.1: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-307769
(published on November 17, 1998)

Reference No.2: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-191010
(published on July 21, 1998)

Reference No.3: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-327288
(published on December 8, 1998)

Reference No.4: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 08-087342
(published on April 2, 1996)

Reference No.5: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 07-104955
(published on July 21, 1995)

Reference No.6: RFC821

SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL

Written by Jonathan B. Postel.

(published on August, 1994)

Reference No.7: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 08-242326
(published on September 17, 1996)

Reference No.8: Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication Hei 10-107944
(published on April 24, 1998)

9. lists of attachments

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| (1) reference No.1: | an original and two copies |
| (2) reference No.2: | an original and two copies |
| (3) reference No.3: | an original and two copies |
| (4) reference No.4: | an original and two copies |
| (5) reference No.5: | an original and two copies |
| (6) reference No.6: | an original and two copies |
| (7) reference No.7: | an original and two copies |
| (8) reference No.8: | an original and two copies |
| (9) "PETITION AGAINST ISSUE OF PATENT": | two copies |

[Derwent Week] 1999-05 [Patent No.] JP10307769 A [Patentee]MATY/MATSUSHITA GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

[Title]Electric mail transmission control method for facsimile involves adding control instruction in telegraphic message which is transmitted with control code to receiving terminal enabling it to perform...

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[Cross-References PANs] 2001-400382, 2002-450635

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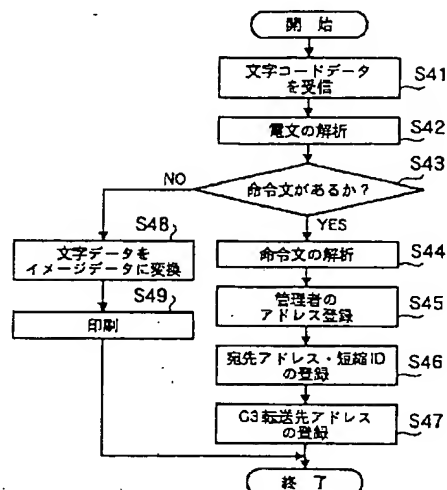
[IPC] G06F-013/00, H04L-012/54, H04L-012/58, H04M-011/00, H04N-001/00,

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(Electrical) T01-H07C1, W01-A05B, W01-A06E1, W01-C05B1C, W02-J03C



[Abstract]

First Section: The method involves adding a predetermined unique character code along with control code in an electronic mail telegraphic message. The message is then transmitted to the receiving terminal. In a receiving terminal, the control code is extracted, analyzed and predetermined control action is performed, depending on the instruction.

ADVANTAGE: Enables control of receiver terminal easily. Improves operativity.

Reference No.1 (Japanese Laid-Open Patent publication Hei 10-307769)

[claims]

[claim 1]

An e-mail transmitting method comprising:
describing, in an e-mail, a control command including a predetermined unique character code at a transmitting apparatus;
transmitting the e-mail;
extracting the control command from the received e-mail at a receiving apparatus;
analyzing the control command; and
executing a predetermined control, based on the control command.

[claim 2]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 1, further
transmitting an e-mail in which a plurality of control commands are successively described at the transmitting apparatus,
successively executing a plurality of commands at the receiving apparatus.

[claim 3]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 2, wherein the control command includes a execution command sentence having a predetermined code, a controlled object line, and a command end sentence having the same code as the predetermined code.

[claim 4]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claims 1-3, further
describing a command for registering a destination as the control command at the transmitting apparatus,
transmitting an e-mail address of the destination, a facsimile telephone number of the destination, and an ID number corresponding to them,

registering the destination and the ID number corresponding to the destination when the control command is detected from the received e-mail at the receiving apparatus.

[claim 5]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 4, further describing, in the e-mail, a registered e-mail address corresponding the ID number, as an e-mail address of a destination or an e-mail address of a sender, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail and when the ID number is input.

[claim 6]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 5, further describing, in the e-mail, an e-mail address downloaded based on the ID number, as the e-mail address of the destination or the e-mail address of the sender, when an apparatus other than the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, when the other apparatus downloads an e-mail address stored in a memory of the receiving apparatus and an ID number corresponding to the e-mail address before the transmission, and when the downloaded ID number is input at the transmission.

[claim 7]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 5 or 6, further registering an ID number corresponding to a plurality of e-mail addresses, inputting the ID number when transmitting an e-mail, and executing a broadcast transmission to the plurality of e-mail addresses.

[claim 8]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claims 5-7, wherein the transmitting apparatus, which transmits an e-mail based on a registered e-mail address, is a facsimile type e-mail apparatus,

the facsimile type e-mail apparatus comprises:

a scanner that scans a document and transforms the scanned document into image data;

a transformer that transforms the image data into a format of an e-mail;

a transmitter that adds, to the image data, an address of a destination and the address of the facsimile type e-mail apparatus, and transmits the e-mail.

[claim 9]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 8, wherein the facsimile type e-mail apparatus transforms the image data into the format of the e-mail, after the transmitted image data are coded with a code system utilized for a facsimile communication and the coded image data are stored in a memory.

[claim 10]

The e-mail transmitting method according to claim 5 or 6, wherein the transmitting apparatus, which transmits an e-mail based on a registered e-mail address, further comprises:

a transmitter configured to:

describe, in an e-mail, an e-mail address corresponding to a registered ID number by inputting the registered ID number;

add, to the e-mail, an e-mail address to which an error mail returns when an error is detected, the e-mail address distinct from the e-mail address of the transmitting apparatus; and

transmits the e-mail.

[Detailed description of the invention]

[0001]

[Industrial application]

This present invention relates to a facsimile type e-mail apparatus in which a user can transmit and receive image data in the same way as a facsimile communication.

[0002]

[Prior art]

Recently, facsimile apparatuses are used in many offices since the facsimile apparatuses can transmit and receive image data, based on easy operations. However, the facsimile apparatuses have some problems. For example, a sender can not know whether or not the transmitted image data reaches a person to whom the sender wants to transmit the image data. Everyone can read image data that a receiving facsimile apparatus received. Regarding the former problem, a receiving facsimile apparatus can return a communication result report to a transmitting facsimile apparatus. Thereby, the problem can be solved. On the other hands, regarding the latter problem, transmitting image data with an ID can be stored in a memory of the receiving facsimile apparatus. Thereby, it can prevent someone else from reading the image data. However, both ways substantially solve the problems since it is not so easy for users to operate the above both ways.

[0003]

On the contrary, the Internet is rapidly popularized over all the world. People using e-mails are also sharply increased in offices. An e-mail is transmitted and received at a personal computer (PC) or at a work station (WS) which individual person uses. Thereby, the above problems, which the facsimile apparatus has, does not occur to the e-mail.

[0004]

However, data, which are transmitted or received by e-mails, are mainly character codes, which are input by keyboards. Image data are not transmitted or received by the e-mails since it is not technically easy to transform the image data into formats which can be transmitted or received by the e-mails. In other words, an operation, for transmitting the image data with the e-mail, is complicated.

[0005]

A facsimile apparatus, to which the e-mail is applied, is provided to develop the operation. For example, it is Japanese Laid-Open patent publication Hei 02-172348. Figure 6 is an outline block diagram showing a prior art's

facsimile apparatus to which the e-mail is applied, as a prior art. 601 is a CPU which controls the facsimile apparatus. 602 is a ROM which stores a program. 603 is a RAM which is used for program data. 604 is a modem which is connected to a public telephone line. 605 is a printer which prints image data. 606 is a scanner which scans image data. 607 is a panel which inputs instructions for scanning image data, identification information of senders, and identification information of receiving people. 608 is a coder/decoder which codes and decodes image data. 609 is a computer I/F which is connected to a computer, transmits and receives an e-mail.

[0006]

Transmission and reception by the above facsimile apparatus is explained, as the following. First, an operator sets a document on the scanner 606. The operator inputs a telephone number of a destination and identification information of a sender from the panel 607, and then puts a start button. The scanner 606 scans image data, the coder/decoder 608 codes the image data, and the modem 604 transmits the image data to the destination via the public telephone line, based on a facsimile procedure. As an e-mail using character codes, a transmission result report returns to a terminal apparatus of the sender from the computer I/F 609 via a host computer.

[0007]

The reception by the facsimile apparatus is the following. First, a receiving person inputs user identification information from the panel 607. The user identification information is stored in the RAM 603. When the facsimile apparatus receives a facsimile document via the modem 604 and identification information is received with the facsimile document, the facsimile apparatus compares the received identification information with the stored user identification information. When the received identification information matches the stored user identification information, the facsimile apparatus notifies a terminal apparatus of

the user of receiving the facsimile document, using an e-mail via the computer I/F.
The receiving image data are printed by the printer 605.

[0008]

[Problems to be solved by the invention]

However, the above prior art has the following problems. A notice is transmitted to a terminal apparatus of a receiving person from a receiving facsimile apparatus. The notice indicates that the receiving facsimile apparatus received a facsimile document. However, a sending person can not know whether the facsimile document actually reached the receiving person. When neither the sending person nor the receiving person has the same facsimile apparatus having the above structure, the receiving facsimile apparatus also can not confirm the receiving person of the facsimile document during a facsimile process. In this case, the above notice can not be transmitted to the terminal apparatus of the receiving person from the receiving facsimile apparatus. In the other words, this above transmission of image data is performed to a facsimile apparatus, like an ordinary facsimile transmission. Therefore, this transmission does not have the same convenience as an e-mail transmission, in which a PC or a WS of the receiving person can be designated and a data transmission is thus performed freely.

[0009]

The invention solves the above problems which the prior art has. The invention relates to a facsimile type e-mail apparatus which can transmit image data to a individual person and which is easy to operate. The purpose of the invention is to provide an e-mail transmission control method specially suitable for controlling a receiving apparatus such as the facsimile type e-mail apparatus.

[0010]

[Means for solving the problems]

To achieve the above purpose, the present invention comprises, as a receiving apparatus, a apparatus (a facsimile type e-mail apparatus) which has

functions to transform image data, which is obtained from a document, into a format for an e-mail transmission, and to transmit the e-mail on a network. A transmitting terminal apparatus describes, in an e-mail, a control command including a predetermined unique character code, and transmits the e-mail. The receiving apparatus extracts the control command from the received e-mail at a receiving apparatus, analyzes the control command, and executes a predetermined control, based on the control command. By using the present invention, the transmitting terminal apparatus, such as a personal computer and a work station, transmits, to the receiving apparatus, the e-mail in which the control command is described. Thereby, it becomes easy to control the receiving apparatus from the transmitting apparatus. Specially, the present invention is suitable for controlling a receiving apparatus in which input means and display means are inadequate. For example, when the transmitting apparatus has an e-mail address table, and transmits an e-mail using the e-mail address table, it will make the operation more efficient.

[0011]

The invention of claim 1 describes, in an e-mail, a control command including a predetermined unique character code and transmits the e-mail at a transmitting apparatus. It also extracts the control command from the received e-mail, analyzes the control command, and executes a predetermined control, based on the control command at a receiving apparatus. Thereby, the transmitting apparatus can easily generate the control command, and the receiving apparatus can easily detect and analyze the control command. Thus, it will be easy to control the receiving apparatus.

[0012]

The invention of claim 2, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 1, further transmits an e-mail in which a plurality of control commands are successively described at the transmitting apparatus, and successively executing a plurality of commands at the receiving apparatus. Thereby, it will be easy to

command, to the receiving apparatus, different types of controls and a type of successive controls.

[0013]

In the invention of claim 3, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 2, the control command includes a execution command sentence having a predetermined code, a controlled object line, and a command end sentence having the same code as the predetermined code. Thereby, it is certainly detected whether the control command exists in the e-mail, the context of the control command, and the end of the control command. Thus, it will be possible to certainly control the receiving apparatus.

[0014]

In the invention of claim 4, in the e-mail transmitting method of claims 1-3, the transmitting apparatus further describes a command for registering a destination as the control command, transmits an e-mail address of the destination, a facsimile telephone number of the destination, and an ID number corresponding to them. The receiving apparatus registers the destination and the ID number corresponding to the destination when the control command is detected from the received e-mail. Thereby, the e-mail address and the ID number corresponding to the e-mail address can be stored in the memory of the receiving apparatus. Specially, this invention can make the operation more efficient, when a personal computer or a work station register large size of an address table in the receiving apparatus, such as a facsimile apparatus in which input means and display means are inadequacy.

[0015]

The invention of claim 5, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 4, further describes, in the e-mail, a registered e-mail address corresponding the ID number, as an e-mail address of a destination or an e-mail address of a sender, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail and the ID number is input. Thereby, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, the address of the

destination can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number.

[0016]

The invention of claim 6, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 5, further describes, in the e-mail, an e-mail address downloaded based on the ID number, as the e-mail address of the destination or the e-mail address of the sender, when an apparatus other than the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, when the other apparatus downloads an e-mail address stored in a memory of the receiving apparatus and an ID number corresponding to the e-mail address before the transmission, and when the downloaded ID number is input at the transmission. Thereby, when the apparatus other than the receiving apparatus transmits the e-mail, even though the apparatus does not have a memory, if the apparatus has a RAM having the same capacity as a size of the address table stored in the receiving apparatus, the apparatus can download the table from the receiving apparatus. Thus, like claim 5, the address of the destination can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number.

[0017]

The invention of claim 7, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 5 or 6, further registers an ID number corresponding to a plurality of e-mail addresses, inputs the ID number when transmitting an e-mail, and executes a broadcast transmission to the plurality of e-mail addresses. Thereby, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, the plurality of addresses of the destinations can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number. Thus, the invention can make them easy both to register a list of e-mail addresses of destinations for broadcast, and to instruct the broadcast.

[0018]

In the invention of claim 8, in the e-mail transmitting method of claims 5-7, the transmitting apparatus, which transmits an e-mail based on a registered e-mail address, is a facsimile type e-mail apparatus. The facsimile type e-mail apparatus comprises a scanner that scans a document and transforms the scanned document into image data, a transformer that transforms the image data into a format of an e-mail, and a transmitter that adds, to the image data, an address of a destination and the address of the transmitting apparatus, and transmits the e-mail. In the invention of claim 9, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 8, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus transforms the image data into the format of the e-mail, after the transmitted image data are coded with a code system utilized for a facsimile communication and the coded image data are stored in a memory. Thereby, image data can easily be transmitted from the facsimile type e-mail apparatus, which transmits the e-mail by the same operation as an ordinary facsimile apparatus, based on the address table having the registered e-mail address and the ID number corresponding to the registered e-mail address. Further, claim 9 can structure the facsimile type e-mail apparatus by using the same circuit as being utilized for scanner of the ordinary facsimile apparatus.

[0019]

In the invention of claim 10, in the e-mail transmitting method of claim 5 or 6, the transmitting apparatus, which transmits an e-mail based on a registered e-mail address, inputs a registered ID number. An e-mail address is described, in an e-mail, corresponding to the registered ID number. An e-mail address is also added to the e-mail. The e-mail address is one to which an error mail returns when an error is detected, and is distinct from the e-mail address of the transmitting apparatus. Then, the e-mail is transmitted. Thereby, when transmitting image data using the e-mail, a user can receive an error mail which is notified when an error occurs to the e-mail, not at the transmitting apparatus, but at the user's place.

[0020]

[Embodiment of the invention]

An embodiment of the present invention is explained, using figures, as the followings. Figure 1 is an outline block diagram showing the facsimile type e-mail apparatus which is adequately applied to the present invention, and which can transmit image data by an easy operation, like an ordinary facsimile apparatus. In figure 1, 1 is a CPU which controls the facsimile type e-mail apparatus. 2 is a ROM which stores a program. 3 is a RAM which is used for program data. 4 is an external memory, like a hard-disk, which stores codes image data. 5 is a format transformer which transforms the coded image data into an e-mail format. 6 is a scanner which scan image. 7 is a panel which a user instructs to scan the image or inputs an e-mail address of an destination. 8 is a coder/decoder which codes the scanned image data or decodes received image data. 9 is a LAN controller which is connected to a LAN, transmits and receives an e-mail via the Internet.

[0021]

Fig.2 is a flow chart, being used when the facsimile type e-mail apparatus transmits image data. First, at the step S1, a user sets a document on the scanner 6, inputs a destination (alphabets and digits) of an e-mail form the panel 7, and pushes the start button. Next, at the step S2, the document, which is set on the scanner 6, is input as image data, and at the step S3, the image data is compressed into a predetermined compression type, such as i.e. MR, MMR, JBIG, by compressor/decompressor 8 and is stored in external the memory 4. When documents consist of a plurality of pages, the plurality of pages are stored as one file in the external memory 4.

[0022]

Next, the stored image data is converted into character codes by the format converter 5. This process is performed, based on the Internet e-mail standard, as called MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions). At the step S4, data is read from the external memory 4 by each page, and a TIFF (Tag Image File Format) header is added to the data. At the step S5, BASE 64 encoding is performed. BASE 64 is a coding method in which binary data are transformed into seven bit

text codes at a transmitting side, and in which they are transformed back to seven bit codes at a receiving side, similar to i.e. an uuencode, an ish. MIME adopts BASE 64. This is why the uuencode does not work well since unusual characters are often used in a header of an e-mail, but BASE 64 solves this problem by assigning different codes to such unusual characters.

[0023]

Next, at the step S6, a destination, a sender, and a transforming way into character codes are described in the BASE 64 encoded data, a header is added to the BASE 64 encoded data, and an e-mail data is generated. The mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender are input by a keyboard, but can be input by a communication through a PW or a WS. The latter way is more easily to input them, and more efficiently to perform a transmission operation. This inputting way will be explained later. Next, at the step S7, the first page of the e-mail data starts to be transmitted as an e-mail from the LAM controller 9. When a plurality of pages of image data are stored in the external memory 4, a second page of image data is transformed into the e-mail format during transmitting a first page of the e-mail data. This process repeats until the final page. Then, the series of this procedure ends.

[0024]

In addition, in this embodiment, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus simultaneously performs the transmission of the e-mail and the generation of the subsequent e-mail data since it is connected with the network via the LAN controller 9. However, when the facsimile type e-mail apparatus is connected with a public telephone line, it transmits the e-mail after all pages of the e-mail data are generated.

[0025]

As explained above, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus can easily transmit image data as an e-mail to any apparatus, in which a e-mail program supporting MIME is installed. Thus, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus can transmit image

data directly to PC or WS of an individual person. Since people other than the person, to whom the image data is transmitted, can not see the transmitted image data, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus can has the same characters as an e-mail communication, such as immediateness and secrecy.

[0026]

When the above facsimile type e-mail apparatus receives or outputs an e-mail, a process for the reception or the output is reverse. In the other words, first, the LAN controller 9 receives image data of the e-mail, and the image data is stored in the external memory 4. Next, the format reverse transformer 10 transforms the image data of the e-mail into a format of facsimile data, based on BASE. The coder/decoder 8 decodes the transformed image data, and the decoded image data is stored in the external memory 4. After that, the image data is printed by the printer 11.

[0027]

Next, a procedure is explained, the procedure is for registering a mail address of a destination and a mail address of a sender into the facsimile type e-mail apparatus. It is possible to input the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender, directly by utilizing a keyboard, but it is also possible to input the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender, form PW or WS by utilizing an e-mail communication. The latter way is easier to input them, and makes an operation for transmitting the e-mail more efficient.

[0028]

Fig.3 shows a sample of a format utilized for registration of the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender when the mail address of the destination and the mail address of the sender are registered by an e-mail. The e-mail is generally composed of a head 31 and a main context 32. @ mail list of the main context 32 is a control command for commanding to register a mail address which is described following the control command, a corresponding abbreviated ID number to the mail address, and an address to which an error mail

returns. 'yamada@xx.yy.zz', 'toyoda@xx.yy.zz' show e-mail addresses of destination. 'taro', 'kiyo' show corresponding abbreviated ID numbers corresponding to the e-mail addresses, 'aaa@bb.cc.dd' shows an address for an error mail when an error occurs. G1 is a control command for commanding broadcast mail to three destinations of 'tanaka@xx.yy.zz', 'yamada@xx.yy.zz', and 'yoshida@xx.yy.zz'. A abbreviated ID number is designated for the three mail addresses. @from shows an e-mail address of a sender of an Internet facsimile, and an e-mail address of a manager is usually registered as the e-mail address of the sender. The e-mail address of the manager is utilized as an address to which an error mail returns. Thus, when the address of the destination is registered, and when the address, to which the error mail returns, is the e-mail address of the manager, the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register. When the address, to which the error mail returns, is not needed to register, the error mail returns to ' mmm@xx.yy.zz'. @G3recv is a control command for commanding to transform received facsimile data in to an Internet format, and to transmit the transformed facsimile data to the e-mail address 'nnn@xx.yy.zz' of a predetermined PC or WS when the facsimile type e-mail apparatus receives facsimile data not through the controller 9 but through a public telephone line. Similarly, for example, it is possible to have a control command, such as @rcv. When facsimile data is received, a notification of the receiving facsimile data may be transmitted to a predetermined terminal device with an e-mail, by utilizing the control command @rcv. On the other hand, for example, it is also possible to have a control command, such as @send. When an e-mail or facsimile data is received, the received e-mail or the received facsimile data may be transmitted to another facsimile apparatus through the public telephone line, by utilizing the control command @send. In this case, a facsimile number of the destination is registered, instead of the e-mail address.

[0029]

In addition, in the above embodiment, the control command for indicating the registration is described in the context of the e-mail, but the control command can be described in the header of the e-mail by adding a unique code, which indicates the control command and is usually not described in the e-mail, to the control command. For example, a code such as "Subject : !!\$" may be described. Since a title is generally described after "Subject :", a reception can judge whether a received e-mail is an unusual e-mail for the control command, by detecting the "!!\$" after "Subject:". Codes or descriptions of the control command can be modified.

[0030]

Next, a registration method is explained by using a flow chart of Fig. 4. The registration method is performed by the facsimile type e-mail apparatus when the above e-mail for a registering indication is received. First, at the step S 42, when the LAN controller 9 receives character codes of an e-mail, a main context of the e-mail is analyzed. Next, it is judged whether the main context of the e-mail includes descriptions indicating commands. When a command exists in the main context, a character line following the command is analyzed at the step S 44. Next, at the step S 45, a mail address of the manager is registered in the external memory 4. At the step S 46, a mail address of a destination, an abbreviated ID number corresponding to the mail address, and a mail address, to which an error mail returns, are registered in the external memory 4. At the step 47, a mail address, to which a G3 fax is forwarded, is registered in the external memory 4. On the other hand, when no command exists, character data is transformed into image data at the step 48. At the step 49, the image data is printed.

[0031]

By using the above method, a user can easily input a list of e-mail addresses of destinations. The e-mail, in which the control command is described, does not always require to be received directly by the facsimile type e-mail apparatus. For example, a mail server on a network can receive the e-mail, in

which the control command is described. The mail server stores the e-mail as an address table in a memory. When the facsimile type e-mail apparatus turns ON or an e-mail application starts in the facsimile type e-mail apparatus, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus can download the above e-mail. By using this way, the facsimile type e-mail apparatus does not need to prepare a memory having a huge capacity.

[0032]

The procedure for the registration was explained above. By using this procedure, procedures other than for the above registration of the e-mail address also can be performed by the receiving apparatus, without using a special protocol between a PC or a WS and an instructing apparatus.

[0033]

A process for transmitting image data is explained by using a flow chart of Fig.5. The process is one for transmitting image data, based on e-mail address table which is registered by the above process. First, at the step S51, a user pushes a destination list button of the panel 7. At the step S52, the user inputs a ID number. At the step S53, a mail address of a sender corresponding to the ID number is read from the mail address table which is previously registered. The mail address of the sender is displayed on the display 7. Next, at the step S54, when the user pushes the start button, image data input from the scanner 6 is transformed, and is transmitted (the step S55-S57). The detail of this transforming process has already been explained by using Fig.2. In addition, the address of the sender, set in the e-mail for transmitting image data, is an address to which an error mail returns. This address is registered in the mail address table in which mail addresses are previously registered. When the address, to which an error mail returns, is not registered in the mail address table, a mail address of the manager will be set in the e-mail. The mail address of the manager is set as a default value. Thus, the error mail will return to at least a terminal device. Further, when a mail address of the sender is input when transmitting the e-mail, the mail address has

priority to be described in the e-mail. A way for inputting the address of the sender when transmitting the e-mail, is that a user puts a sender button in the panel 7 and inputs a sender ID, a pre-registered table for addresses of senders is displayed, and then the user designates one address of a sender from the pre-registered table. This way is easy to input the address of the sender.

[0034]

[Effect of the invention]

As explained above, based on the invention of claim 1, the transmitting apparatus can easily generate a control command, and the receiving apparatus can detect and analyze the control command. Thus, it will be easy to control the receiving apparatus. Based on the invention of claim 2, it will be easy to command, to the receiving apparatus, different types of controls and a type of successive controls. Based on the invention of claim 3, it is certainly detected whether the control command exists in the e-mail, the context of the control command, and the end of the control command. Thus, it will be possible to certainly control the receiving apparatus. Based on the invention of claim 4, a plurality of e-mail addresses and the ID numbers corresponding to the e-mail addresses can be stored in the memory of the receiving apparatus. Specially, this invention can make the operation more efficient, when a personal computer or a work station register large size of an address table in the receiving apparatus, such as a facsimile apparatus in which input means and display means are inadequacy. Based on the invention of claim 5, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, the address of the destination can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number. Based on the invention of claim 6, when the apparatus other than the receiving apparatus transmits the e-mail, even though the apparatus does not have a memory, if the apparatus has a RAM having the same capacity as a size of the address table stored in the receiving apparatus, the apparatus can download the table from the receiving apparatus. Thus, like claim 5, the address of the

destination can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number. Based on the invention of claim 7, when the receiving apparatus transmits an e-mail, the plurality of addresses of the destinations can be described in the e-mail, which is transmitted based on the registered address table, merely by inputting the ID number. Thus, the invention can make them easy both to register a list of e-mail addresses of destinations for broadcast, and to instruct the broadcast. Based on the invention of claim 8 and claim 9, image data can easily be transmitted from the facsimile type e-mail apparatus, which transmits the e-mail by the same operation as an ordinary facsimile apparatus, based on the address table having the registered e-mail address and the ID number corresponding to the registered e-mail address. Further, claim 9 can structure the facsimile type e-mail apparatus by using the same circuit as being utilized for scanner of the ordinary facsimile apparatus. Based on the invention of claim 10, when image data is transmitted using an e-mail, a user can receive an error mail, which is transmitted when an error occurs in the e-mail, not at the e-mail transmitting apparatus, but at the user's place.

[Descriptions of the figures]

[Fig.1]

an outline block diagram showing the facsimile type e-mail apparatus which is applied to the present invention

[Fig.2]

a flow chart used when image data are transformed into a format for an e-mail transmission and are transmitted.

[Fig.3]

a format sample of an e-mail utilized for indicating registration of mail addresses.

[Fig.4]

a flow chart showing a registration process when an e-mail for a registration indication is received.

[Fig.5]

a flow showing a transmission process based on an e-mail address table.

[Fig.6]

an outline block diagram showing a prior art's facsimile apparatus to which the e-mail is applied.

[Descriptions of the legends]

- 4 external memory
- 5 format transformer
- 9 LAN controller

[Derwent Week] 1998-39 [Patent No.] JP10191010 A [Patentee] NIDE/NEC CORP

[Title] Facsimile machine connectable to LAN has circuit controller which sends facsimile message signal from facsimile message transmitting unit to destination facsimile machine after transmission-address telephon...

[Primary Accession No.] 1998-453134 [Issue Date] 2002. 03. 06

[Priority]

(Local) 1996. 12. 27 1996 JP350143

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(Earliest) 1996. 12. 27 1996 JP350143

[IPC] H04L-012/28, H04L-012/46, H04L-012/54, H04L-012/58, H04M-011/00,

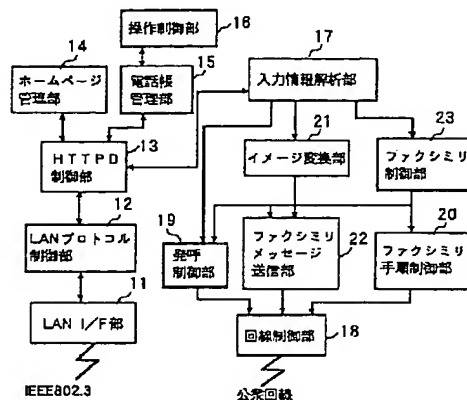
[Derwent Classification]

(EPI) W01, W02

[Manual Code]

(Electrical) W01-A03B, W01-A06B5A, W01-A06E1, W01-A06G2, W01-A06G3,

本発明の一実施の形態のブロック図



[Abstract]

First Section: The machine has an input evaluation unit (17) which separates a transmission-address telephone number and a message text which are input via a process controller, and decides the execution of facsimile transmission. A facsimile message transmitting unit (22) generates a facsimile message, which can be received by a destination facsimile machine, according to the message text converted into an image information.

A circuit controller (18) transmits a facsimile message signal from the facsimile message transmitting unit to the destination facsimile machine after the transmission-address telephone number is dialed, based on the facsimile transmission execution decision result.

ADVANTAGE: Eliminates need for installing new software for user since WWW browser is utilised, thus development of software corresponding to each operating environment is made unnecessary.

The paragraph [0038]

“ The forward request is received by the HTTPD controller 13, through the LAN I/F 11 and the LAN protocol controller 12 of the facsimile apparatus shown in Fig.1. When the HTTPD controller 13 receives the forward request (ST 101 of Fig.4), the HTTPD controller 13 judges whether it is a request of forwarding a home page (ST 102 of Fig.4). When the forward request is the request for forwarding the home page, the HTTPD controller 13 takes a source code file of the home page from the home page manager 14 (ST 103 of Fig.4). The source code file is written by HTML. The HTTPD controller 13 transmits the source code file back to the terminal device which transmitted the request to the facsimile apparatus (ST 32 of the sequence diagram of Fig.3, ST 104 of Fig.4).”

The paragraph [0042]

“In the embodiment of the present invention, the telephone list information is merely referred on the WWW browser, but can technically be registered, corrected, and deleted on the WWW browser. The latter will be more useful for a product put into the market.”

The paragraph [0043]

“ The user sees back the home page, and the user inputs a telephone number of a destination, a name of a receiver, a name of a sender, i.e. a name of the user, a subject, and main text representing messages. When the user clicks ‘transmission’, the terminal device requests the facsimile apparatus to transmit data (ST 35 of the sequence diagram of Fig.3).”

[Derwent Week] 1999-01 [Patent No.] EP881816 A2 [Patentee] MURK/MURATA KIKAI KK

[Title] Communication terminal device with electronic mail capability allows each of several users to select some of available functions which are stored in table together with user codes and passwords

[Primary Accession No.] 1999-001818 [Issue Date] 2002.03.05

[Inventors] EGUCHI M, OKADA K

[Priority]

(Local) 1998.05.20 1998 EP109214

(Lasted) 1997.05.26 1997 JP135565

(Earliest) 1997.05.26 1997 JP135565

(Other) 1997.05.26 1997 JP135565

[Designated States]

(Regional) AL, CY, DK, FI, ES, SI, SE, RO, PT, NL, MK, MC, LV, LU, LT,

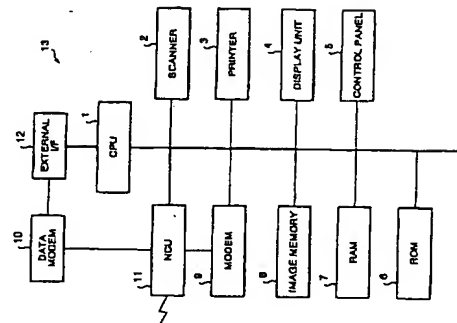
[IPC] H04N-001/00, H04N-001/32

[Derwent Classification]

(EPI) T01, W02

[Manual Code]

(Electrical) T01-H07C1, T01-H07C5A, W02-J03C8



[Abstract]

First Section: The communication terminal device includes an element (1) for selecting the setting of several functions related to electronic mail communication. A storage element (7) stores the selected functions according to data specifying an electronic mail address. An accepting element (1,5) accepts data specifications. An operating element performs the selected functions corresponding to the specified data during each electronic mail communication.

The functions include; automatic electronic mail reception; specification of the amount of time during which received electronic mail is stored and saving the received electronic mail for that amount of time.

USE: E.g. as facsimile machine.

ADVANTAGE: Enables connection of fax to computer networks to receive images in electronic mail format. Allows user to receive electronic mail even when using other communications device.